

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/711,864	10/11/2004	Fang-An Shu	14150-US-PA	5863	
. 31561 75	31561 7590 03/01/2006			EXAMINER	
JIANQ CHYUN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE 7 FLOOR-1, NO. 100			NGUYEN, THANH T		
	ROOSEVELT ROAD, SECTION 2			PAPER NUMBER	
TAIPEI, 100	•	,			
TAIWAN			DATE MAILED: 03/01/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/711,864	SHU, FANG-AN
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Thanh T. Nguyen	2813
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app r Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
WHIC - Exten after: - If NO - Failur Any r	DRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY HEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DASIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, eply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing of patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirr vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status			
2a)⊠ 3)□	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 De This action is FINAL. 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E on of Claims	action is non-final.	
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□ 8)□	Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or papers.	vn from consideration.	
• •	on Papers		
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 2.	epted or b) objected to by the I drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119		
a)[Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document: 2. Certified copies of the priority document: 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureausee the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
2) Notic 3) Inform	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Do 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	

Application/Control Number: 10/711,864

Art Unit: 2813

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 12/16/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3, 5-11, 13-14 are stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nakashima et al. (U.S. Patent No. 2003/0160921), previously applied.

Referring to figures 1a-9, Nakashima et al. teaches claim 1. A method for fabricating poly-crystal indium tin oxide (ITO) film, the method comprising: forming an amorphous ITO film (9, see paragraph# 48) on a substrate, and performing one rapid thermal annealing (RTA) process (heating at the temperature greater 180°C), to transform the amorphous ITO film into a poly-crystal ITO film (see paragraph# 48).

Regarding to claim 2. wherein the step of forming the amorphous ITO film includes *sputtering*, physical vapor deposition, or chemical vapor deposition (see paragraph# 48).

Art Unit: 2813

Regarding to claim 3. wherein a thickness of the amorphous ITO film is 400 - 1500 angstroms (80 nm= 800 angstrom, see paragraph# 48).

Regarding to claim 5. wherein the substrate includes *glass substrate*, silicon substrate, or plastic substrate (see paragraph# 35).

Regarding to claim 6. wherein substrate includes rigid substrate or flexible substrate (see paragraph# 35, noted that the glass substrate is rigid substrate).

Regarding to claim 7. A method for fabricating poly-crystal indium tin oxide (ITO) electrode, suitable for use to form electrodes in a thin film transistor array, a color filter, a light emitting diode, or an organic electro-luminescence display, the method comprising: forming an amorphous ITO film (9, see paragraph# 48) on a substrate, patterning the amorphous ITO film (9, see figure 1F, paragraph# 49), to form a plurality of amorphous ITO electrodes (see paragraph# 23) on the substrate, and performing one rapid thermal annealing (RTA) process (heating at the temperature greater 180°C), to transform the amorphous ITO electrodes into a plurality of poly-crystal ITO electrodes (see paragraph# 23, 48).

Regarding to claim 8. wherein the step of forming the amorphous ITO film includes sputtering, physical vapor deposition, or chemical vapor deposition (see paragraph# 48).

Regarding to claim 9. wherein a thickness of the amorphous ITO electrode is 400 - 1500 angstroms (80 nm= 800 angstrom, see paragraph# 48).

Regarding to claim 10. wherein the step of patterning the amorphous ITO film includes: forming a patterned photoresist layer on the amorphous ITO film (see paragraph# 49, figures 1F);

removing a portion of the amorphous ITO film by using the photoresist layer as the pattern as a mask, so as to form the amorphous ITO electrodes on the substrate, and removing the photoresist layer (see paragraph# 49, figures 1F). It is inherent that pattern the layer by photolithography process once has to form the pattern photoresist layer and used as a mask to etch the underlying layer to form a desire pattern.

Regarding to claim 11 . wherein the portion of the amorphous ITO film is removed by oxalic acid (see paragraph# 49).

Regarding to claim 13. wherein the substrate includes *glass substrate*, silicon substrate, or plastic substrate (see paragraph# 35).

Regarding to Claim 14. wherein substrate includes *rigid substrate* or flexible substrate (see paragraph# 35, noted that the glass substrate is rigid substrate).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2813

Claims 4, 12 are stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakashima et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0160921) as applied to claims 1-3, 5-11, 13-14 above in view of Chua et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0158902), previously applied.

Nakashima et al. teaches claim 1. A method for fabricating poly-crystal indium tin oxide (ITO) film, the method comprising:

forming an amorphous ITO film (9, see paragraph# 48) on a substrate, and performing one rapid thermal annealing (RTA) process (heating at the temperature greater 180°C), to transform the amorphous ITO film into a poly-crystal ITO film (see paragraph# 48).

However, Nakashima et al. does not teach the RTA process for ITO is operated under 400°C - 700°C for 0.5 - 6 minutes.

Chua et al. teaches RTA process for ITO is operated under 400°C - 700°C for 0.5 - 6 minutes (see paragraph# 59).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the requisite art at the time of the invention was made to optimize the temperature and the time range of forming a poly-crystal ITO film, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art (i.e.- poly-crystal ITO film), discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955).

The specification contains no disclosure of either the critical nature of the claimed arrangement (i.e.- wherein RTA process for ITO is operated under 400°C - 700°C for 0.5 - 6 minutes) or any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is said to be based upon particular chosen limitations or upon another variable recited in a claim, the applicant must

show that the chosen limitations are critical. In re Woodruff, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578 (FED. Cir. 1990).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to person of ordinary skill in the requisite art at the time of the invention was made would form the poly-crystal ITO film with the specific temperature and time range in process of Nakashima et al. as taught by Chua et al. because the process would a stable ITO film in a short period of time.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 1/16/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant contends that Nakashima et al. do not teach single RTA process to obtain the poly-crystal ITO in high quality for reducing the fabrication time. In response to applicant, Nakashima et al. clearly teach single RTA process to obtain the poly-crystal ITO in high quality for reducing the fabrication time (paragraph# 48).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

Art Unit: 2813

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1695, or by Email via address Thanh.Nguyen@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 6:00AM to 3:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Carl Whitehead, can be reached on (571) 272-1702. The fax phone number for this Group is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956 (See MPEP 203.08).

Thanh Nguyen
Patent Examiner
Patent Examining Group 2800

TTN